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to July, 1910. It seems to us unfortunate that the A. O. U. nomenclature should not have been consistently followed. Fortunately there is no doubt about what form is meant in any case because both the vernacular and scientific names are employed. For instance, while one might be in doubt about the form intended by the use of *Junco hyemalis* the doubt is at once dispelled when we read "Slate-colored Junco," the vernacular name being as distinctive as the repetition of the *hyemalis* in the scientific name. The report is most timely and welcome.

L. J.

A Biological Survey of the Sand Dune Region on the South Shore of Saginaw Bay, Michigan. Prepared under the direction of Alexander G. Ruthven, Chief Field Naturalist, Michigan Geological and Biological Survey. Publication 4, Biological Series 2. 1911. 347 pp., 1 map; XIX plates.

The part of this report relating to the birds was prepared by Norman A. Wood and Frederick Gaige. The time spent in the region covered was from June 13 to August 27, 1908. "It may be seen from this itinerary that three distinct localities were studied: the sand region between Sand Point and Hat Point, Stony Island, and the clay country at Rush Lake. In the sand region the habitat conditions are dominated by the sandy soil. The ridges are covered with open growths of jack pine and the swamps with dense growth of maple, cedar, etc., or with grasses and sedges. The clay country at Rush Lake, on the other hand, is largely taken up with open fields." The listed species are 128 in number, the most of them with copious and interesting annotations. 83 are given as breeding in the region, with four additional species as doubtful breeders.

The statement is made that migrants began to appear about August 1. This seems strange when we remember that at Point Pelee, Pelee Island, and Cedar Point, the migrations were well advanced by that time, the first migrating Shore Birds having been recorded as early as the first of July. The later beginning here on the east side of Saginaw Bay may probably be accounted for by a large body of water to the north and east and the rather isolated position of this land mass.

These detailed studies which the University of Michigan is undertaking are welcome additions to our knowledge of living forms.

L. J.

The Home-life of the Osprey. Photographed and Described by Clinton G. Abbott, B.A., Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, with some Photographs by Howard H. Cleaves, As-

sociate of the American Ornithologists' Union. With Thirty-two Mounted Plates. London. Weatherby & Co., 326 High Holborn W. C. 1911. Small 4to. 54 pp. 32 plates. For sale by Brentano and by Forest and Stream Pub. Co.

The studies upon which this volume are based were largely conducted on Gardiner's Island, where this regal bird is not only a familiar object but unwary as well. The value of the studies is greatly enhanced by the admirable half-tone prints accompanying, and their manner of arrangement. Studies of this sort are needed for practically all of our birds. We welcome it as a contribution to our knowledge of one of our most interesting birds of prey.

L. J.

University of California Publications in Zoölogy. There are before us and unacknowledged a number of contributions to ornithological literature which have been issued under this caption. They are here presented in the order of their publication.

Vol. 5, No. 5, pp. 275-281. 1 text-figure. December 31, 1909. A New Cowbird of the Genus *Molothrus* with a note on the probable genetic relationships of the North American forms. By Joseph Grinnell. The new form is described as *Molothrus ater artemisiae*, Nevada Cowbird. The range is given as practically coincident with the range of the sage-brush (*Artemisia tridentata*)—"Upper Sonoran and Transition zones of the Great Basin region of the western United States."

Vol. 5, Nos. 8, 9, and 10, pp. 307-320, Pl. 30. February 21, 1910. Two Heretofore Unnamed Wrens of the Genus *Thryomanes*. By Joseph Grinnell. The new forms being described as *Thryomanes bewickii mariensis*, Nicasion Wren, whose range is "The humid coast belt north of the Golden Gate and San Francisco Bay, in Marin and Sonoma Counties"; and *Thryomanes bewickii catalinae*, Catalina Island Wren, of Santa Catalina Island.

The Savannah Sparrow of the Great Basis. By Joseph Grinnell. This is described as a new species under the name *Passerulus sandwichensis nevadensis*, Nevada Savana Sparrow.

The third number is concerned with "A Second Record of the Spotted Bat (*Euderma maculatum*) for California"; also by Joseph Grinnell.

Vol. 5, Nos. 11 and 12, pp. 321-428, Pls. 31-34, 9 text figs. March 1910.

Mammals of the 1908 Alexander Alaska Expedition, with descriptions of the localities visited and notes on the flora of the Prince William Sound Region. By Edmund Heller.